

REPORT
ON
STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

OCCURRING WITHIN

THE UNITED STATES

DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1880,

BY

JOS. D. WEEKS,
EXPERT AND SPECIAL AGENT.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.....	v
REMARKS ON STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.....	1
PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS INTO STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS	1, 2
POVERTY OF INFORMATION CONCERNING STRIKES	2
METHOD PURSUED IN THIS INVESTIGATION	2
BLANKS USED	2, 3
RELATION OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYÉES TO THIS INVESTIGATION.....	3, 4
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS	4
STRIKES INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT.....	4, 5
NUMBER OF STRIKES AND THEIR FREQUENCY IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES.....	5, 6
NUMBER OF STRIKES IN GREAT BRITAIN.....	6, 7
CAUSES OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED STATES.....	8, 9
CLASSES OF EMPLOYÉES INVOLVED IN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS	9
RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.....	10, 11
RELATIVE NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS	11, 12
LOSSES BY STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS	12, 13
NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, BY STATES AND INDUSTRIES (table).....	14-17
CAUSES OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS (table)	18-21
CLASSES OF EMPLOYÉES INVOLVED IN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, ARRANGED BY INDUSTRIES (table).....	22-24
RESULTS OF STRIKES OR LOCKOUTS (table).....	25
NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CAUSES AND RESULTS (table).....	26
NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉES, DAYS OF IDLENESS, AND LOSS OF WAGES BY STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS (table).....	27, 28

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

PITTSBURGH, PA., *March 17, 1884.*

Hon. CHAS. W. SEATON,
Superintendent of Census.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the results of an investigation made by me into the number, location, causes, and results of strikes and lockouts during the calendar year 1880.

It was deemed advisable to make this report cover the calendar year 1880, instead of the census year, viz, June 1, 1879, to May 31, 1880.

Those who understand the difficulties in the way of such an investigation as this will not be surprised at its incompleteness, and especially at its failure to secure records of the number of employés engaged in all the strikes and lockouts reported upon, as well as the number of days and amount of wages lost. At the same time it is hoped that it will not be without value.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOS. D. WEEKS,
Expert and Special Agent.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

That differences between employers and employed often grow into disputes, and terminate in strikes and lockouts, is a fact that is deplored, not only by the parties to these disputes, but by all classes, except a very small number of persons who really seem to take pleasure in creating and perpetuating antagonism between parties whose highest interest is in mutual good-will and the avoidance of industrial strife. Workmen as a class, and more especially in those sections of the country and in those industries that have once experienced the disastrous effects of an extended strike, are not apt hastily to undertake another—especially if the labor of the industry is organized—without what they regard as a just and urgent cause. They may be mistaken as to the justice of the demand made or the urgency of the need of action; but it is nevertheless true that, in most cases where a strike is entered upon, the workmen are honest in their belief that they are right and that they have no other recourse. Indeed, it is only such a conviction of the justice of their cause that could sustain men and their families in the midst of hardships, privations, and positive sufferings—the unwritten and untold accompaniments of so many strikes.

On the other hand, it is equally true that most employers hesitate to declare a lockout or resist a demand which may lead to a strike, without using every effort to prevent such action, and take the decisive step only when their honest judgment tells them that their industrial existence or prosperity depends upon securing their own demands or resisting those of their employés.

These conditions of mutual respect and forbearance between employers and employed which are indicated by this hesitation to engage in industrial warfare have been growing in this country for many years. The better relations of to-day have resulted from better views of the mutual rights and duties of each to the other, and a recognition of the fact that industrial warfare results in little but loss and ill-feeling. As this has come to be more fully recognized, strikes and lockouts have grown less frequent, and, by consequence, when they occur, they more frequently involve questions of some moment. Yet the records show that many strikes and lockouts still grow out of the most trivial causes. It is also true, especially in localities where large bodies of workmen are gathered, that there will always be found men who, too frequently from sinister and mercenary motives, create dissensions and endeavor to inaugurate strikes. When strikes are in progress their duration is liable to be prolonged by the efforts of such persons. Yet the tendency, as stated, is toward less frequent strikes and lockouts.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS INTO STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

In recent years several investigations into strikes and lockouts more or less complete have been undertaken. One of the first of any importance was that conducted in 1824 by a committee of the House of Commons, whose report aided in the repeal of the Combination Laws in 1824, which had been passed in 1800 (40 Geo. III, c. 106). The reports of this committee, as well as the antecedent statutes that led to its formation, showed that strikes were common to almost every trade, and that the different purposes for which they were employed, and the manner in which they were conducted and supported, did not differ much from those of to-day. This repeal of the laws against combination was the opportunity for a number of important and hotly contested strikes, and resulted in another inquiry in 1825. This was followed by a third in 1838. Though these were all directed to the investigation of "combinations" or trades-unions, the committees were compelled by the very nature and methods of these societies to consider the occurrence, character, and results of strikes and lockouts, and the reports contain much valuable information concerning them. More recently the inquiry into the Manchester and Sheffield outrages, and, still later, the trades-union inquiry of 1867, have added considerably to our knowledge of these conflicts. Nothing, however, approaching a general inquiry into strikes and lockouts has been undertaken in England by authority of parliament.

In 1859 the committee on trade societies of the British Social Science Association made a very thorough investigation into the relation of these societies to strikes,^(a) and gave very full statements concerning a number of the most important strikes and lockouts which had taken place in Great Britain up to the date of the inquiry. The information gathered has been of great value, but no attempt was made to show the number or extent of these conflicts. The only efforts, so far as I have been able to learn, to give the number of the strikes or lockouts

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

for an entire country for any period have been those of Mr. G. Phillips Bevan, an English gentleman, who is greatly interested in social and industrial subjects. (a) In January, 1880, Mr. Bevan read before the British Statistical Society an elaborate statement concerning the number and causes of strikes in the United Kingdom for ten years. The paper also gave, so far as obtained, the location in which these contests occurred, the occupations involved, the time and wages lost, etc. This paper is a most important contribution to the history of industrial contests.

In this country, the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics (b) in 1879 made a report on the important strikes of that state, reaching back to 1825. The Pennsylvania Bureau of Industrial Statistics (c) followed this in 1881 with the result of a similar investigation concerning the strikes in Pennsylvania from 1835.

POVERTY OF INFORMATION CONCERNING STRIKES.

Exact and trustworthy information concerning any individual strike or lockout is exceedingly meager. What little exists is usually scattered through a number of issues of one or more newspapers which endeavor to chronicle from day to day the incidents and varying phases of these conflicts. It is but rarely that a connected and careful history is given, and then only in the case of some lockout or strike of more than ordinary importance, either from the number of men engaged, the interests involved, or its long continuance. Quite full accounts, for example, have been published of the great railroad strikes of 1877, which involved the entire country and were marked by great destruction of life and property. The same is true of some of the strikes in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania and of the Crispins' strikes in Massachusetts; but many strikes and lockouts of equal importance, involving questions and interests of as great magnitude, and having in their progress and results lessons of as great import as these, have never been chronicled connectedly.

If this is true of strikes and lockouts affecting large and widespread interests and involving hundreds and thousands of workmen, it is true in a higher degree of the many of minor importance of which the fact that they even had an existence is known only in a limited district.

METHOD PURSUED IN THIS INVESTIGATION.

The first information regarding the strikes and lockouts reported upon came in almost every instance from some notice concerning them in the public prints. The columns of the papers devoted to industrial matters were very carefully examined, as well as the daily journals in the large industrial centers, and many others, daily, weekly, and monthly, published in sections where a knowledge of industrial matters led to the belief that strikes might occur. In some few cases the first information came from private sources. While every effort was made not to omit a single strike or lockout that occurred in 1880, it will be evident from this statement that it is impossible that some should not have escaped notice. It is scarcely possible that all strikes were made a matter of record in some journal, or, if they were, that all such statements fell under my observation. At the same time, it is believed that the search was so thorough that very few, even of minor importance, have escaped notice.

When the existence of a strike or lockout in any part of the country or in any industry thus became known, a short schedule of questions, accompanied by a circular letter, was sent to the parties to the contest, both employers and employed, so far as the names of either could be learned. The papers from which the existence of the strike was ascertained, generally contained the name of the employer, and sometimes that of one or more of the employés. When this was not the case, recourse was had to lists of trades societies and their officers, as well as to directories of the different industries of the United States and the "rating books" of the several mercantile agencies. Where it was not possible to ascertain names in this way, in many cases, especially in small towns, a request was sent to the postmaster asking for the names of parties to whom schedules concerning the difficulty might be sent. As a result of these different methods, there were but few cases concerning which some information was not obtained.

BLANKS USED.

The blanks used included a letter to employers, one, almost precisely similar, to employés, and a schedule of interrogatories, copies of all of which are herewith given:

[LETTER TO EMPLOYERS.]

To ———
SIR: In connection with the collection of the statistics of wages in manufacturing industries for the Tenth Census, it is proposed to collect the statistics of strikes and lockouts, so far as they are obtainable. As I learn from the newspapers that you have had a strike at

a It is possible that the reports of trade difficulties adjusted by the *conseils des prud'hommes* in France and Belgium may be regarded as such a showing, but the disputes settled by the *conseils* can hardly be called strikes or lockouts.

b *Eleventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Massachusetts*, pages 3 to 71. Boston, 1880.

c *Annual Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*. Part III, Industrial Statistics, 1880-'81. Harrisburg, 1882. In this report strikes in the building trades in the eastern states as early as 1825 are spoken of as "about the first outbreaks in the shape of strikes and lockouts that took place in this country". This is a mistake. There is a record of a strike of New York bakers as early as 1741, and of several of the Philadelphia boot- and shoe-makers between 1799 and 1806. An important trial for conspiracy in connection with one of these strikes took place.

your works recently, may I ask you to fill out the blanks in the following schedule, so far as you have the information requisite, and to return the same to me at your earliest convenience? If you so desire, no publicity will be given to your statement, but it will be consolidated with the statistics of other strikes in industries similar to yours.

Respectfully,

JOS. D. WEEKS,
Special Agent.

[LETTER TO EMPLOYÉES.]

To _____

SIR: In connection with the collection of the statistics of wages in manufacturing industries for the Tenth Census, it is proposed to collect the statistics of strikes and lockouts, so far as they are obtainable. As I learn from the newspapers that there has been a strike or lockout recently at the works where you are or have been employed, may I ask you to fill out the blanks in the following schedule, so far as you have the information requisite, and to return the same to me at your earliest convenience? If you can aid in making the record complete, by giving me information concerning other strikes or lockouts that have occurred recently in your section, together with the names of some persons to whom I can write for full details, it will be of great value and place this office under obligations.

Respectfully,

JOS. D. WEEKS,
Special Agent.

[SCHEDULE OF QUESTIONS.]

1. Name of works: _____
 2. Location: Town or city, _____; county, _____; state, _____
 3. Name of individual, firm, or company operating works: _____
 4. Post-office address: _____
 5. Kind of goods manufactured or produced: _____
 6. What was the alleged cause of the strike or lockout? _____
 7. How many employés were directly concerned in it? _____
 8. How many employés in the works in which the trouble occurred, who were not directly concerned in the strike or lockout, were laid idle by reason of the same? _____
 9. Give an estimate of the number of employés of works, other than those in which the trouble originated, who were laid idle by this strike or lockout: _____
 10. Give the number of working-days the strike or lockout continued: _____
 11. What was the total loss in wages to those directly engaged in the strike or lockout? \$ _____
 12. What was the total loss in wages to those employed in the works when the trouble originated who were not engaged in the strike or lockout, but were idle by reason of it? \$ _____
 13. Give an estimate of the amount of wages lost by the employés of other works by reason of this strike or lockout: \$ _____
 14. What was the result of the strike; that is, on what terms was work resumed? _____
 15. What proportion of the strikers were given their old places? _____
 16. Were there any strikes or lockouts in the same works or business in the years 1878 and 1879? If so, please give a brief account of the same: _____
- (Date :) _____

(Signature :) _____
(P. O. address :) _____

Very nearly 1,200 of these blanks were sent out, from a large number of which returns giving answers to some of the questions were received. The number of answers to each question will be given in another part of this report.

RELATION OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYÉES TO THIS INVESTIGATION.

Most of the returns received have been from employers; very few from employés. In most cases no notice has been taken by the employés of the blanks sent to them. In some instances courteous refusals to give information have been returned. The reason generally assigned, where any has been given, has been a belief that the giving of such information by them might be used to their disadvantage by the employer.

In view of this fact it becomes important to ask what is its probable effect upon the accuracy of the returns. It is expecting too much of human nature to believe that persons in the midst of the heat and passion engendered by strikes and lockouts will always exercise a judicial impartiality and give the facts regarding them correctly, even if they have the intention to do so. At the same time, it will be found, I believe, that the liability to error, while it differs as between the two parties to a labor contest, will be the same or nearly the same with the members of each class. Experience has convinced me that there is a tendency on the part of the employé to magnify the importance of a strike, the number involved, the loss in wages, and the importance of the questions at issue. Workmen also very frequently consider a strike or a lockout as still in progress, even though the mill or workshop may be in full operation, though with new hands, the contest not being regarded by them as ended until the old workmen have their places again, or until some authority, generally a union or committee, declares the strike at an end. The error of employés is, therefore, generally to magnify a strike.

On the other hand, the tendency of employers is to belittle these contests, to assume to believe and state that the contest was of but little moment, the numbers involved few, and the strike soon at an end. It was no uncommon thing for a manufacturer to report in answer to a blank sent out, "There was no strike at our works. A few men

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

became dissatisfied and stopped work, but their places were filled at once. We had no strike." This slight stoppage of work would not be regarded by the employer as a strike, but the workmen would report it as a strike, and would consider it as continuing perhaps for weeks after the places of the discharged men were filled.

To repeat my observation, the tendency of the workmen is to magnify a strike, the tendency of employers to disparage its importance.

With this fact in view, and also considering that the returns which form the basis of this report were chiefly from employers, the statements may be regarded as understated rather than overstated as to the number of strikes, the number of men concerned, and the loss of time and wages resulting.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

It is customary to speak of all stoppages of work resulting from labor troubles as "strikes", and in a general sense this is correct. In strictness, however, all such stoppages are not termed strikes, a certain class being more specifically termed "lockouts". There is an essential and important difference between a strike and a lockout. A strike is a stoppage of work growing out of some demand or other action on the part of the employés which is rejected or opposed by the employers. A lockout, on the other hand, is a stoppage of work resulting from a demand or some action on the part of the employers which is resisted by the employés. Thus, a stoppage of work at a woolen-mill growing out of a demand on the part of the weavers for an increase of wages which is refused by the employers would be a strike; but the cessation of work resulting from a demand by the manufacturers upon the same weavers that they work at a lower rate would be a lockout. In both cases work is stopped; but in one case the initiative in the action that led to that cessation was taken by the employés, in the other case by the employers.

In some cases, by agreement between the workmen or between the employers, when a strike or a lockout is in progress at some one or more establishments in a given industry, or among some one or more classes of employés in such establishments, work will be stopped in all other establishments engaged in the same industry in a given district, or by all other workmen employed in the mill or other works in which the strike occurs, to assist in enforcing the demand made. In the rolling-mills of the West it is a rule of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, which is a trades-union composed largely of the employés in these mills, that, in case one class of workmen in a mill, say the puddlers, strike, all other classes must stop work until the demand is conceded. On the other hand, cases are not infrequent when a strike or a lockout is in progress in one works, or some demand is made that may lead to a stoppage of work, say at a hosiery-mill, for the employers to agree to stop all other similar mills so that the employés in these other mills shall not be in a position to give aid to the strikers or locked-out workmen, and so prolong the contest. This would be a lockout, and it is only with reference to such lockouts that the word is frequently used. However, the broader signification which includes all stoppages of work resulting from a demand or other action of the employers is to be preferred.

It is evident, from the definition of the words given, that it will be difficult in many cases to decide whether a given stoppage is a strike or a lockout. In some instances in this report this fact could not be ascertained; in others, the employers would report a stoppage as a strike, throwing its responsibility upon the workmen, while the latter would term it a lockout. In still other cases, so many questions were involved that the stoppage might justly be classed either way.

However, the causes of the strikes given in Table II (page 18) will determine in most cases whether a given stoppage was a strike or a lockout. For example, all stoppages for an advance in wages would be strikes, while all stoppages growing out of a demand for a reduction in wages would be lockouts.

While there is this essential and important difference between a strike and a lockout, the word "strike" is often used as a generic term to cover the whole class of these labor difficulties ending in idleness. It is so used frequently in this report, not only to avoid a useless repetition, but also because the same statement or argument will apply to both, and it is needless in such cases to distinguish between them. It is chiefly when speaking of the relative tendency of employers and employed to inaugurate labor difficulties that this distinction becomes important. In a word, it is chiefly from a social, not from a statistical, standpoint that this classification is of value.

In this classification, as well as in this report generally, no opinion is expressed as to the justice or advisability of a given strike. The whole tendency of the statistics gathered and of the opinions expressed is against strikes and lockouts as a means, real or alleged, of settling labor differences, yet it is believed that in many strikes and lockouts one or the other party would have been wanting in self-respect or true wisdom had the contest not been undertaken at whatever cost.

STRIKES INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT.

As has already been intimated, this report can not claim to include all the strikes or lockouts that occurred in the year 1880. There were, no doubt, a number of which the existence even was not known to me. In addition to these there were some few concerning which no facts could be learned other than that there was a strike or

a lockout. The locality in which they occurred, or the industry, or some other essential fact was missing. All strikes and lockouts of which I could learn, however, are tabulated in this report, provided the information regarding them included—

- 1st. The locality;
- 2d. The industry;
- 3d. The works at which they occurred.

Accordingly it will be found that the report is complete regarding these three points. As to causes, results, classification into strikes and lockouts, employes idle, and days and earnings lost, the report is not so complete; but enough returns were received regarding these points to enable an approximate estimate to be made for the whole.

It should also be observed that a demand for an advance or any other difficulty that might lead to a strike or a lockout is not regarded as a strike or a lockout unless there was an absolute cessation of work for at least half a day.

NUMBER OF STRIKES AND THEIR FREQUENCY IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES.

The total number of separate strikes concerning which some information was received, as given in Table I (page 14), was 762. In many cases what has been reported as one strike involved a large number of works, all of which were stopped at the same time and for the same cause. Such a stoppage, however, is regarded as one strike or lockout. One of the strikes reported in Pennsylvania, for example, was among the coal-miners of the western part of that state, which closed most of the many coal-mines in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh. This, however, is considered and tabulated as one strike. Quite a number of other strikes were of a similar character. The only effect of reporting the stoppage at each works as a separate strike would have been to swell the number. It would not have altered the results as to the number of employes engaged and the loss in wages and time.

In reporting the number of strikes, although two demands may have been made, and hence there have been two causes, the strike is in Table I reported as one.

The largest number of strikes reported as occurring in any one state is 304, in Pennsylvania. New York is credited with only about one-third as many, viz, 104, while Ohio is third, with 93. Of the total number, 762, these three states are credited with 501, or 65½ per cent. While it is probable, from the fact that these three states are so largely engaged in those industries in which strikes and lockouts are of most common occurrence, that strikes are most frequent therein, it is also probable that the true proportion which the strikes in these states bear to the total number of strikes is not so great as these figures suggest.

The following table shows the number of strikes reported in each state, arranged according to the number of strikes:

Table showing the number of strikes and lockouts by states.

States.	No. of strikes and lock-outs.	States.	No. of strikes and lock-outs.	States.	No. of strikes and lock-outs.
The United States.....	762	Indiana.....	15	Virginia.....	8
Pennsylvania.....	304	Iowa.....	14	Minnesota.....	2
New York.....	104	Kentucky.....	11	Nebraska.....	2
Ohio.....	93	Louisiana.....	8	Wisconsin.....	2
Illinois.....	85	Rhode Island.....	8	Arkansas.....	1
New Jersey.....	82	Connecticut.....	7	District of Columbia.....	1
Missouri.....	80	Tennessee.....	5	Georgia.....	1
Massachusetts.....	25	Colorado.....	4	Maine.....	1
West Virginia.....	22	Delaware.....	4	New Hampshire.....	1
Maryland.....	18	Michigan.....	4	Texas.....	1
		Kansas.....	3	Vermont.....	1

It is evident from this table that those states in which the industries are most diversified—that is, in the mining and manufacturing states—strikes are the most frequent. As is shown below, strikes are quite infrequent in agriculture, but occur freely in manufactures, in mechanical occupations, and in mining. It will also be observed by an inspection of Table I that, as a rule, strikes are most frequent in those industries in which large bodies of men are collected in one establishment, and in those sections of the country where such establishments are most numerous.

For example, in agricultural trades the opportunities for combination, and consequently for strikes and lockouts, are very infrequent. In many cases the workmen on the farm are the children of its owner, and in many others but one or two hired men are employed. When any difficulty arises the man either leaves or is discharged, and the matter ends.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

A similar statement may be made concerning strikes among those engaged in professional and personal services. These classes do not, as a rule, strike, in the common acceptation of the word. Domestic servants and the great body of unclassified laborers—which two groups include more than 72 per cent. of those engaged in personal and professional services—do not, as a rule, strike at all; or if they strike, it is not in such a way as to get the fact into the papers.

Teachers and scientific persons—another large class in the general division of occupations—officials and employes of the government (including its soldiers and sailors), editors, actors, and clerks, hold in most cases such relations to their employments that it is well-nigh impossible for a strike or a lockout to occur and be known, and it thus happens that the recorded strikes in these occupations are but few.

In the occupations of trade and transportation there are some in which large numbers are employed in the same works or locality, and therefore the opportunities for combination growing out of the larger numbers employed are more frequent than in the divisions of occupations already named, so that strikes occur, though not so frequently as in the classes of occupations mentioned below.

In manufacturing and mechanical occupations and in mining, industries are more diversified and require the employment of large numbers of men in the same works, and in these occupations strikes are consequently more frequent. This will be seen to be especially true of the occupations connected with rolling-mills, founderies, coal-mining, and cigar-making. It is evident that the greater frequency of strikes in these industries does not arise solely from the number of men employed. In many other industries which employ an equal or even a greater number of persons, strikes are scarcely known. Nor is it wholly due to the aggregation of workmen in these industries at certain points, though this has a very great influence. In the cotton and woolen industries, for example, there are great centers of production, and the numbers employed are larger than in the separate branches of the iron trade, and yet strikes are by no means so frequent.

What is the cause of the greater frequency of strikes in certain industries is not the province of this report to investigate, but simply to note the fact that there is this greater frequency, and also to call attention to certain statistical facts in connection therewith.

The number of strikes reported in certain of the prominent trades is as follows:

Iron and steel industries.....	236	Building trades.....	36
(22 occurring in blast-furnaces, 90 in founderies,		Transportation.....	36
99 in rolling-mills, and 25 in other iron and steel		Printing trades.....	28
industries).		Glass industries.....	27
Coal-mining.....	158	Piano-making.....	14
Textile trades.....	46	Boot- and shoe-making.....	11
Cigar-making.....	42		

NUMBER OF STRIKES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In the paper of Mr. Bevan^(a) on the strikes of Great Britain, already referred to, the number of strikes occurring in Great Britain for the 10 years 1870-79, including but 11 months of 1879, was 2,352, divided as follows:

1870.....	30	1875.....	245
1871.....	93	1876.....	229
1872.....	343	1877.....	180
1873.....	365	1878.....	268
1874.....	286	1879, to December 1.....	308

Though Mr. Bevan's statement is not complete, his information having been gathered largely from the journals of the day, still it is regarded by him as reasonably correct.

These strikes were divided, in the main, among the different industries as follows:

Building trades.....	598	Stone trades (not masons).....	54
Metal trades.....	390	Food and drink trades.....	39
Colliers and miners.....	339	Carrying trades.....	35
Textile trades.....	277	Carriage-building trades.....	33
Clothing trades.....	163	Leather trades (not shoes).....	28
Ships and shipping.....	140	Fiber trades.....	22
Pottery and glass trades.....	63	Agricultural trades.....	18
Wood trades.....	63		

The relative frequency of strikes in certain of the British trades differs greatly from that obtaining in this country. In the building trades, in which 598, or more than 25 per cent., of the 2,352 strikes of Great Britain occurred, there were but 41, or less than 5½ per cent., in this country. In the clothing trades, including boots and shoes, we had but 20 out of 762, while England had 163 out of 2,352.

^a *The Strikes of the Past Ten Years*, by G. Phillips Bevan. Read before the Statistical Society, January 20, 1880.

Regarding the duration of the strikes, Mr. Bevan had returns from 1,096 of the 2,352. He assumed that the duration of those from which no returns were received was a week, and obtained the following table as to the time in each year spent in strikes:

Year.	Number of weeks.	Year.	Number of weeks.
1870.....	68	1876.....	952
1871.....	270	1877.....	759
1872.....	988	1878.....	1,021
1873.....	1,003	1879 (a).....	1,774
1874.....	812	Total ..	9,030
1875.....	684		

a To December 1.

Mr. Bevan's information regarding the results of strikes is very incomplete. His table is as follows:

Year.	Number of strikes.	Lost.	Won.	Compromised.	Accounted for.	Unknown.
1870.....	30	1	8	2	11	19
1871.....	98	5	10	11	26	72
1872.....	343	6	8	8	22	321
1873.....	365	.....	(a)	(a)	.....	365
1874.....	286	.....	(a)	(a)	.....	286
1875.....	245	23	17	9	49	196
1876.....	229	24	15	10	55	174
1877.....	180	15	7	10	32	148
1878.....	268	43	3	15	61	267
1879.....	308	72	3	20	95	213
Total	2,352	189	71	91	351	2,001

a No details.

Regarding this table Mr. Bevan states:

Miserable and almost useless as this list is for deducing facts from, it shows, nevertheless, that, of the results really known, the balance is very considerably against the strikers, and also that there is an increasing tendency to compromise, which is, so far, a hopeful sign, which may soon lead to an agreement before the battle has commenced. The cases in which the numbers actually engaged are given are also, I regret to say, very few, though perhaps they are sufficiently definite for us to form some idea of what those particular strikes cost in actual loss of wages.

In Mr. Bevan's paper is a record of 110 strikes, in which, he states, the numbers engaged and the duration are based on reliable data. Regarding this table he says:

I have estimated the loss on wages as the daily loss of 4s. for five days in the week; and considering that in the 10 years we have had the maximum and minimum of wages, and considering also that men, women, and children are all implicated in the strikes, I do not think that I have placed the average wage too high.

The table referred to gives statements showing duration in weeks, number of employes engaged, and loss in wages of 110 strikes from 1870 to 1879. The duration was from 1 to 40, the average being 5.2, weeks; the loss of wages, £4,468,950. Concerning this loss Mr. Bevan states:

To this sum we may add a few totals of well-known strikes, which I have taken at the time from the public papers, viz: The engineers' strike, of London, during 1879, which is said to have cost £28,875; the Clyde ship-builders' strike of 1877, which cost £300,000; the Loughlin colliers' strike of 1878, which cost £30,000; and the Durham miners' strike of 1879, on which £240,000 is said to have been lost, swelling the total amount to £5,067,825. This being the sum lost in 114 strikes, what are we to say for the losses on the remaining 2,238? As we have no figures to go upon, it is impossible to form even an estimate, though the sum must clearly be a very enormous one. Mr. Howell, to whose recent paper in *Fraser's Magazine* I have already alluded, puts as an asset in favor of the men on strike a sum averaging about 10s. per week, which they received as strike pay, and this, of course, would amount to many thousands to be put to their credit; but I fail to see by what right he can call this sum in any degree a set-off, or even partial set-off, to the losers, except, indeed, that portion of the strike fund which may have been contributed by other sections of trades or the public for the maintenance of the men on strike. Unless I am wrong in my conjectures, the strike fund has been contributed to the trade society by the men themselves, and the payment to them of so much when on strike is really only giving them back their own money, which, were there no strikes, would be accumulating, to be spent in what we may hope would be a more profitable manner. Mr. Howell seems to be right, in my opinion, in putting forward a statement that many a strike, though resulting in the expenditure of a large sum of money at the time, has resulted also in the gain of a more or less permanent advantage to the great body of the trade. I think, however, that he has considerably exaggerated both the permanence and the amount of these benefits, even when the strikes have been successful; but my own observations find this to be so seldom the case, comparatively, that I can not help thinking the many losers far outbalance the few gainers.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

CAUSES OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The total number of causes reported for the 762 strikes and lockouts is, as given in Table II, 813. This greater number of causes than of strikes is due to the fact that some strikes or lockouts involve more than one question or cause. In one strike reported at an iron foundry the demand was for an advance of 10 per cent. in wages, and for payment of wages every two weeks, instead of once a month. A strike at a certain coal-mine was for an advance, and also against black-listing union men. In Table I, showing the number of strikes, these would each be reported as one strike, but in Table II, showing causes, each would be twice classified. Cases similar to these account for the number of causes being greater than the number of strikes.

The causes of each strike or lockout were obtained for all but 51 of the 762. The different classes into which these different causes have been divided will readily explain themselves. The total of each class and the number of strikes for which the causes were not ascertained are as follows:

Table showing classified causes of strikes and lockouts.

Causes.	Number.	Percent- age of each to whole.
All classes.....	813	100.00
Rates of wages	582	71.59
Payment of wages	35	4.30
Hours of labor.....	7	.86
Administration and methods of work.....	107	13.17
Trades-unionism.....	22	2.70
Miscellaneous	9	1.11
Not given.....	51	6.27

Much the greater proportion (71½ per cent.) of the strikes and lockouts reported upon were caused by differences as to rates of wages. A total of 503, or about 86 per cent. of those relating to rates of wages, or 62 per cent. of all, were for an advance, and 77, or 14 per cent. of those relating to rates of wages, or 9½ per cent. of all, were against a reduction. While this corresponds with the generally received opinion as to the relative frequency of strikes from different causes in all industries, there is a notable variation in this proportion. Of the more important industries this is especially noticeable in the boot and shoe trades, in which methods of work and rules of the shop occasioned as many strikes as rates of wages. In the rolling-mills, but 56 out of the 99 are reported as for an advance or against a reduction. A somewhat similar proportion holds in printing, 23 out of 38 being on account of methods of work or rules of the shop. In textiles, on the other hand, most of the strikes are regarding wages, and the same is true of the wood-working and mining industries. One cause of this variation may be that in those industries which are well organized into trades-unions the rates of wages are fixed for longer periods than in the unorganized trades, and when a strike for wages does occur it affects a whole district, and would be counted as only one, while in the unorganized trades, the workmen not acting in harmony at a given time for a common purpose, the men at each works separately strike or are locked out, and the number of strikes is equal to the number of works engaged. Strikes or lockouts for other causes than wages, however, are not often general, and, therefore, in these cases each strike at each works is counted.

The causes of the two other strikes reported under "rates of wages", other than "for an advance" and "against a reduction", need but little explanation. One of these was against two rates of wages for the same work, or a case where, in a rolling-mill, two men for doing similar work were paid two different rates. The other case was in a rolling-mill, where, in order to handle certain large-sized iron, it was necessary to have extra help at the rolls, the workmen, who were paid by the ton for doing the work, claiming that the extra help should be paid for by the manufacturers, the manufacturers claiming that it should be paid for by the workmen.

The causes of strikes given under the general head of "payment of wages", referring to the method, time, or interval of such payments, need but little explanation. It is remarkable, however, that so few strikes are reported under this class. Payment in merchandise or truck is credited with being the cause of only one strike; and it is also remarkable that the three strikes reported in connection with piece-work all arose from demands for the continuation of piece-work, instead of for its abandonment. Ten strikes were for greater frequency in payment. Where men were paid by the month they demanded pay every two weeks, and where they were paid every two weeks the demand was for pay every week. There were also 6 strikes for changes in pay-day. In some instances, where the men had been paid Monday, they demanded that they be paid Saturday; and in other cases, where the men had been paid by the month, and the payment of the previous month's wages was not made until the second week of the succeeding month, the demand was that it be earlier in the month. There were 8 demands for a sliding scale, or for a rate of wages based on the selling price of the articles produced, and 7 for payment of wages due, as a rule, when payment had been delayed beyond the usual time.

Strikes relating to the hours of labor were only 7 in number, and all these were for a reduction.

Under the head of "administration and methods of work" I have grouped a number of strikes growing out of the rules or the administration of the works, out of the mutual relations of employés, or out of some question about method of work. Twenty-seven of these strikes were against some methods of work adopted by the employers, or against some rules of the works which were objectionable to the employés; 62 grew out of the relations of the employés to each other; 3 were against labor-saving machinery; 5 were demands of coal-miners for the right to put a weigh-master on the coal tippie where the coal is weighed; and 4 involved questions regarding the character and size of the screen at coal-works over which the coal is passed before being weighed.

There were 22 strikes growing out of questions relating to trades-unionism. Three of these were demands on the part of the workmen for the discharge of non-union men, and 3 more were strikes to compel the discharge of non-union men or to compel them to join the union. This was about balanced by 7 stoppages, which were occasioned by a demand on the part of the manufacturers that the workmen withdraw from the unions. Seven others were rather indefinitely reported as being occasioned by dictation to the employers by the union, and in 2 cases the stoppages at certain works were occasioned by the orders of the union, the men being compelled to stop to aid other-strikers. Those reported as miscellaneous need no explanation.

CLASSES OF EMPLOYÉS INVOLVED IN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

In Table III (page 22) will be found a statement under each industry of the classes of employés in that industry who were directly involved in the strikes and lockouts which occurred and were reported upon. In the first column of figures is shown the number of strikes in each industry, as given in Table I. In the second column, against the different classes of employés, will be found the number of strikes or lockouts in which each class was directly engaged. These include only those classes of employés who took part directly in the strike or lockout, and not those who were laid idle by reason of other employés in the same works being on strike or lockout. The total number of strikes and lockouts, and the totals of strikes or lockouts with which each class of employés is credited, arranged by the five great divisions, are as follows:

Industries.	Number of strikes and lockouts.	Number of strikes and lockouts credited to the several classes.
All industries.....	762	807
Agriculture.....	1	1
Professional and personal services.....	5	6
Trade and transportation.....	50	56
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	524	622
Mining.....	182	182

It will be seen that the totals of all the strikes and lockouts with which each class is credited is greater than the total number of strikes. This arises from the fact that, in many instances, more than one class of employés was concerned in a strike. It is nothing unusual in a rolling-mill, for example, for puddlers, puddlers' helpers, muck-rollers, heaters, bar-rollers—in fact, all classes of skilled labor in the mill—to strike at one and the same time. This would, of course, increase the total number of strikes or lockouts arranged by classes of employés, though the number of separate strikes would still remain 762, as given. Doubtless the totals of strikes by classes of employés should be much greater than is reported. Other classes were probably involved, but in the returns received, only the most important were reported.

A noticeable fact in certain trades where the classes of employés are somewhat numerous is that, in some of these trades, the strikes are scattered with some degree of average regularity among the different trades, while in others certain classes appear to have been concerned in a large proportion of the strikes. For example, in railroad transportation, where 20 strikes are reported and 14 classes of labor, no class is credited with more than 5 strikes, while most of them are reported in only 1 or 2. In the glass industries, where there were 27 strikes and 17 classes of labor involved, no one class is credited with over 7. In cigar-making, however, in which industry there were 42 strikes with 6 classes of employés, cigar-makers are credited with being concerned in 31 of the 42. In general foundries, where there were 14 strikes, the molders are reported to have been concerned in every one of them. In stove foundries, where there were 44 strikes and 4 classes of labor involved, machine-molders are credited with being concerned in 23 strikes and molders in 41. In rolling-mills, where there were 99 strikes, including 23 classes, puddlers are reported as being concerned in 35.

RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

In Table IV (page 25) will be found a statement, arranged according to causes, showing the results of the strikes and lockouts reported upon, so far as such results have been ascertained. In this statement, as in those that follow, it will be observed that the results of all strikes were not obtained, but in every case where information as to the result was given it is tabulated. No selections have been made. It should be constantly borne in mind, in reading this report, that all strikes and lockouts are considered from the standpoint of the workmen; therefore those reported as successful are those in which the workmen gained their point; those unsuccessful, those in which they failed; and the compromised are those in which some settlement was arrived at in the nature of a compromise between the views of the two parties. It will also be noted that the total, 813, given in this table, is the same as the total number of causes, and somewhat larger than the total number of strikes. This was made necessary by reason of our classifying the results in accordance with causes, since, as has been explained, the number of causes is greater than the number of strikes, some strikes involving more than one cause.

Of the 813 strikes the results of 481, or 59 per cent., are given. Of these, 169, or 35 per cent., were successful, 85, or 18 per cent., were compromised, and 227, or 47 per cent., were unsuccessful.

It will be noted that while the larger number of strikes, 503 out of 813, were for an advance in wages, a larger proportion of strikes for this cause were successful than for any of the other important classes. Of the 307 strikes for an advance, of which the results are given, 127, or 41 per cent., were successful, 62, or 20 per cent., were compromised, and 118, or 39 per cent., were unsuccessful. On the other hand, of the 45 strikes or lockouts where the demand was against a reduction, insisted on by the employer, 3 only of those of which the result is given were successful, 8 were compromised, and 34 were unsuccessful.

Of the other classes, those involving questions relating to the payment of wages were quite uniformly successful. Of the 20 strikes in connection with payment of wages, of which the results are given, 11, or 55 per cent., were successful, 6 were compromised, and 3 are reported as unsuccessful. On the other hand, every strike in connection with hours of labor of which the result is given was unsuccessful.

In questions relating to administration and methods of work the strikes were, as a rule, unsuccessful.

It will, of course, be understood that in making the statement that a strike is successful or unsuccessful it is simply meant that the thing demanded was conceded or rejected, as the case may have been. Any attempt to give by statistics the results of strikes, other than by a statement of this simple character, would be futile. It is possible—indeed, in some cases it is very probable—that demands on the part of workmen for an advance have been undertaken simply to prevent a reduction which they feared would be insisted upon; and in such cases, while the demand for an advance might not be conceded, and therefore the strike be reported as unsuccessful if the workmen merely retained their old wages, such a strike could, in the broadest sense of the term, hardly be termed unsuccessful. Again, though a strike may be temporarily unsuccessful, yet the remembrance of the strike, and the fear of the loss and trouble of another, frequently lead employers to yield to demands and to hesitate in asking reductions, or to postpone them, and thus a strike which may be tabulated as unsuccessful may really prove an advantage to the striker in the end. This fact has been noticed by Mr. Thornton in his work *On Labor*. He says:

A review of the industrial warfare of this country [England] during the last forty or fifty years will show on the one hand that when differences between masters and men have led to very severe and protracted struggles, the masters have invariably come off conquerors, yet will show on the other that in all the intervals between their victories the masters have been continually giving way. Repeatedly they have been successfully maintaining their ground against the most desperate assaults, and then presently afterwards tamely retreating without waiting for a renewed attack. Repeatedly they have put themselves to an enormous expense in resisting their men's demands, for no other purpose apparently than that of having a decent excuse for subsequently submitting to them. During nearly half a century all signal triumphs have been on one side, all substantial successes on the other.

In another part of the same work Mr. Thornton, speaking of the same subject, says:

In all struggles with their men in which the masters have really put forth their powers, the latter have invariably gained the day, but they have rarely been willing to exert themselves sufficiently. Generally, like easy-going husbands, they have preferred to put up with a good deal for a quiet life. Their victories, too, have always been in a double sense Pyrrhic, teaching the vanquished how to manage better on subsequent occasions, and teaching the victors increased respect for the vanquished. Each hardly-won fight has rendered the masters more and more shy of encountering antagonists perceived to be continually growing more and more formidable. Rather than incur the ever-increasing cost of war, they have chosen to give up a great deal for the sake of peace, and they have given up so often and so much that, as we have seen, during forty years or so whatever has been lost has been lost by them; whatever has been gained has been gained by the men. There is a line, however, beyond which the veriest Jerry Sneak will not permit himself to be tamely goaded, and English masters are at last showing by very plain symptoms that they consider themselves to have been driven quite as far as is at all reasonable.

We have no doubt that these words of a very able investigator and observer apply equally well to this country. There is evidence that in many of the strikes and lockouts reported upon in this investigation the employers have yielded rather than undergo the expense, annoyance, and loss of trade incident upon strikes; but at the same time the reports show that in no case where a strike has been decidedly fought out has the employer failed to win. In the more important strikes—those that have involved large industries and large numbers of workmen, and have been continued for any length of time—the employers almost invariably are the victors, while in the smaller strikes, where the interests involved are not of much magnitude, the employés frequently win.

It should also be noted that strikes growing out of demands for an advance are much more uniformly successful than those against a reduction. In conditions of trade that justify an advance it is much more to the interest of the employer to give in than to have his works stop. Workmen, as a rule, do not make their demands for an advance on a rising market much before they are warranted, and it may also be said in many cases that they refuse to accept a reduction when the circumstances of trade fully justify the employer in asking it. On a rising market, when the demand for an advance is made, the employer generally has contracts ahead that must be filled; there is a prospect that prices will advance still more; and, except in rare cases, under these circumstances the demand is conceded. On the other hand, when an employer feels himself justified in demanding a reduction of wages, as a rule, the circumstances are such as to make it more for his interest to have the works stop than not to get the reduction; prices and values are declining; the future is full of doubt; the capacity of the works is too large for the demand; the economies of manufacturing require not only reductions in wages and materials, but also in production. In such cases opposition to a demand for a reduction is of but little effect; the reduction comes or the works are idle. Even if the reduction is conceded, however, it does not always follow that work will continue at full time. Reductions in wages are not all that are needed to heal such ill conditions.

As to the results of strikes and lockouts, it will appear from what has been said that these depend largely on the condition of trade, and hence no general conclusion should be drawn from any statements that do not cover a series of years, and are not reasonably complete as to their success or non-success. In 1878 the British Iron Trade Association published a statement of the strikes in that year, of which there were 277; out of these they reported only 4 as successful and 17 settled by compromise, a very much smaller proportion of successful strikes than appears in this country. This may be in part accounted for by a different estimate of what constituted success, but the great disparity is largely accounted for by the different conditions of trade. In 1878 the period of depression that followed the panic of 1873 was at its lowest, supply was far in excess of demand, while the number of workers relative to the work to be done was largely in excess. Under such circumstances a strike was predestined to failure.

On the other hand, in 1880, the period covered by the present report, was one of remarkable prosperity. Business was pushing out into new enterprises with unwonted activity. Demand overtook supply and rapidly passed it. Prices for manufactured articles advanced with remarkable rapidity. As a result, strikes were successful in a proportion of cases doubtless much above the average. Neither of these years can be taken as showing fairly the results of strikes.

As has already been stated, the Massachusetts and the Pennsylvania bureaus of labor statistics have each made quite careful investigations into the strikes in their respective states for a series of years, the former covering the time from 1825, the latter from 1835. The Massachusetts bureau gives statements concerning 159 strikes, the Pennsylvania 152. The results of these strikes are as follows:

Results.	Massachusetts.	Pennsylvania.
Successful	18	45
Compromised	10	13
Unsuccessful	100	60
Partly successful	6	11
Unknown	0	17
Pending	1	.....

It will be observed that the number of successful strikes in Pennsylvania in the 46 years covered by the investigation was 45 out of 135 of which the result was given, or 33½ per cent., while 66, or 48½ per cent., were unsuccessful. This corresponds in some degree with the results obtained in the present investigation, this report showing that 35 per cent. were successful, while 47 per cent. were unsuccessful.

The Massachusetts report, however, shows a remarkable difference, only 12 per cent. being reported as successful, and 73 per cent. as unsuccessful. This certainly shows that the industrial conditions in Massachusetts are widely different from those existing in other parts of the country. It has been known to careful observers that strikes are neither so frequent nor so successful when undertaken in New England as in other states, but it was not thought that there was so great a difference as this comparison appears to show.

RELATIVE NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

In Table V (page 26) an attempt is made to classify, so far as it can be done, the labor troubles reported upon in this investigation into the two classes—strikes and lockouts. In many cases the only evidence which the reports gave as to whether a dispute should be considered a strike or a lockout was the reported cause of the trouble. The table is, therefore, arranged in accordance with the causes of the strikes or lockouts. In many cases it is very easy to determine the classification of a dispute. For instance, all stoppages of work resulting from a demand for an advance—as in this case the workmen take the initiative—would be termed strikes. On the other hand, such

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

stoppages by reason of a demand for a reduction would in every case be lockouts. In many cases, however, it is exceedingly difficult to determine whether a given stoppage of work is a strike or a lockout; and in such cases I have tabulated them as unclassified or mixed. For example, two of the causes given under "administration and methods of work" are "against objectionable methods of work" and "against objectionable rules". Now it is possible that these methods and rules in some cases were of long standing in the works, the workmen demanding their abrogation. This would cause a strike. Or it may be that new methods and rules were proposed by the manufacturers and objected to by the workmen. In this case a stoppage of work would be a lockout. Still another case might be where the workmen demanded rules or methods more favorable to themselves. A stoppage from this cause would be a strike. A similar statement may be made of the stoppages "regarding screen". The strikes may have been—in fact were—in one or more cases for the use of a screen of a certain size smaller than that used at the works, or for the introduction of a screen where none had been used. These would be strikes.

In cases of doubt as to the cause of strikes, or in cases where the responsibility may have been a common one, I have preferred to report them all as unclassified or mixed, reporting as strikes or as lockouts only those concerning which there seemed to be no question.

Of the 813 stoppages by causes reported upon, I have been able to classify 695. Of these, 610, or 88 per cent., were strikes; 85, or 12 per cent., were lockouts. Of the 610 classified as strikes, the results of 369 are given. Of these, 143, or 39 per cent., were successful; 156, or 42 per cent., were unsuccessful; and 70, or 19 per cent., were compromised. Of the 85 lockouts that are classified, the results of 52 are given. Of these, 10, or 19 per cent., were successful; 34, or about 65 per cent., were unsuccessful; while 8, or about 15 per cent., were compromised.

LOSSES BY STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Table VI (page 27) shows the losses by the strikes and lockouts which have been reported upon. These losses are tabulated by industries, and therefore the original number of 762 strikes again appears. This table covers the number of employes idle, the number of days idle, and the loss of wages; but it will be observed that returns were received under all of these heads from only a portion of the strikes. The following table shows the losses by strikes and lockouts arranged by the five great divisions of occupation which we have adopted in this report:

Industry.	Total number of strikes or lockouts reported.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IDLE.		LOSS OF WAGES.			
		Number of returns.	Number idle.	Number of returns.	Number of employes concerned.	Number of days idle (for one man).	Wages lost.
All industries.....	762	414	128,262	226	64,779	1,989,872	\$3,711,097
Agriculture.....	1						
Professional and personal services.....	5	8	1,031	1	1,020	10,200	8,900
Trade and transportation.....	50	25	13,708	11	2,880	15,110	32,918
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	524	202	70,100	100	43,027	1,285,405	2,412,023
Mining.....	182	94	43,357	54	17,252	679,097	1,256,356

In the tabulation of the number of employes idle, the intention is to give only the number of men idle directly in consequence of the strike under consideration, and not those that may have been laid idle in other parts of the works, or in other works by reason of the strike. All employes directly connected with the strike in the works involved are reported as idle, and none others.

From 414 of the 762 strikes, reports were received showing the number of men idle in those cases to have been 128,262. This would make an average of about 310 men to each strike. In the column headed "loss of wages", 226 returns show 64,779 employes idle. This gives an opportunity to make another average with a smaller number of schedules, and in this case the average is about 287, a difference of 23. This difference comes from the fact that there were several strikes involving exceptionally large numbers of men, from which returns giving the number of men involved were received, but in which the number of days idle and wages lost were not given. The large average number of men in each strike is also accounted for by the fact that in many cases what is reported as one strike would involve a considerable district. There are 348 strikes concerning which no statement has been received as to the number of men idle. To approximate the entire number of men idle by reason of the total of 762 strikes, the lowest number above given (287) has been assumed as the average number of men idle at the 348 strikes unreported in this particular. This would give 99,876, which, added to the 128,262 reported as idle in the 414 cases where the details were furnished, would make a total of 228,138 men idle, for a longer or shorter term, in connection with the 762 strikes.

Under the title "loss of wages", in the same table, are given returns from 226 strikes, which show the number of days of idleness in those strikes to have been 1,989,872. This would give an average of 8,805 days lost at each strike. Assuming this as an average, we should have the number of days of idleness, as for one man, in 762

strikes, 6,709,410. Assuming 300 as the average number of employes idle at each strike, it would follow that the number of days during which each of the 228,138 men was idle by reason of strikes and lockouts was 27.

As to wages lost, it appears that 64,779 employes lost \$3,711,097. This would be at the rate of \$57 each. As the entire number of employes estimated was 228,138, the total loss of wages on this average would be \$13,003,866; that is, for the time lost the wages which would have been received had the works run constantly is the amount named. Of course, there would be a number of offsets to this. In case the strike were successful, the additional wages would compensate for a portion of this loss. In other cases, where unionism existed in the trades in which there were strikes, the men received strike-pay or strike-benefits; but these strike-benefits were, in most cases, simply refunding money that had been previously paid. Then, in many cases, the parties on strike secured employment in other industries, and hence their actual loss would be what wages they would have earned at their old labor, minus what they did earn in presumably less profitable employment. There are still other items of deduction which will readily occur to those having any acquaintance with strikes and lockouts.

It will be understood, then, that the statement "wages lost" means only that this is the amount of money which the men would have received had they worked full time while they were on strike. As this \$3,711,097 was lost from 1,989,872 days of idleness, it would appear that the average rate of wages earned by the parties striking was \$1 86 per day.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

TABLE I.—*Number of strikes and*

[illegible]

15

[illegible]

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

TABLE I.—*Number of strikes and lockouts,*

[illegible]

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

17

by states and industries—Continued.

Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Mo.	Nebr.	N.H.	N.J.	N.Y.	Ohio.	Pa.	R.I.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	W. Va.	Wis.
											2							
									1									60
									1									61
																		62
		1								1								63
	1								13									64
									1		1							65
					8				1	1	4							66
		1							1									67
		1																68
								1										69
						1												70
											2							71
								1										72
									2	1	2							73
										1	1							74
																		75
		9					1	2	6		8	4						76
								1										77
								4	1		2							78
	1		1								2	2						79
									1									80
									1									81
									1									82
		1						2										83
									1									84
									1		1							85
					4						1							86
									1									87
								1		4	5							88
									5		2							89
																		90
								1										91
	0		1		0			4	2	40	70	1	1		1	1	14	
									1									92
	5		1		0					80	60			1			14	93
											1							94
	1							4	1	1	5					1		95
																		96
											3	1						97
											1							98

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

TABLE II.—*Causes of*

INDUSTRIES.		Total.	RATES OF WAGES.				PAYMENT OF WAGES.						
			For advance.	Against reduction.	Against two rates for same work.	That workmen should pay for necessary help.	For payment in cash.	For change in method from day- to piece-work.	For change in method from by the turn to piece-work.	For a sliding scale.	For greater frequency.	For change in pay-day.	For payment of wages due.
ALL INDUSTRIES		818	503	77	1	1	1	1	2	8	10	0	7
AGRICULTURE		1	1										
1	Plantation hands	1	1										
PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES		5	4										
2	Fire department	1	1										
8	Horse-shoeing	1	1										
4	Hospital	1											
5	Laundry	1	1										
6	School-teaching	1	1										
TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION		58	40										
7	Cotton-yard hands	7	7										
8	Draying	1	1										
9	Elevator	2											
10	Loading coal	1											
11	Telegraphing	3	2										
Transportation:													
12	Canal	4	3										
13	Railroad	20	16										
14	Steamboat	10	8										
15	Street railroad	4	3										
16	Warehousing	1	1										
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES		567	354	43	1	1	1	1	2	8	4	6	5
17	Bakery, cracker	1	1										
18	Boot- and shoe-making	13	3	1									
19	Brick-making	6	6										
20	Bridge-works	5	2	1									
21	Brush-making	1	1										
Building trades:													
22	Building	6	1							1			1
23	Carpentering	6	6										
24	Excavating	1	1										
25	Granite-cutting	2											
26	Lathing	1	1										
27	Masonry	4	4										
28	Masonry and plastering	11	11										
29	Painting	3	3										
30	Stone-cutting	2							1				
31	Butchering	2	2										
32	Cigar-making	42	18	4			1						
33	Coke-making	6	3	3									
34	Envelope-making	1		1									
35	Flour-mill	1											
36	Glass	31	19					1	1				
37	Hats and caps	8	5	1									
38	Ice-cutting	3	3										
Iron and steel industries:													
39	Blast-furnaces	22	12	3									2
40	Blomary	1	1										
41	Boiler-making	2											
42	Cutlery	3	1	1									
43	File-works	1	1										
44	Founderies	14	9	2									1
45	Founderies, general	33	31	1									1
46	Founderies, malleable-iron	1	1										
47	Founderies, stove	53	43							2		0	
48	Lock-making	2	1	1							1		
49	Machine-shops	5	4										

19

[illegible]

STRIKES AND LOOKOUTS.

TABLE II.—*Causes of strikes*

[illegible]

21

[illegible]

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

TABLE III.—Classes of employes involved in strikes and lockouts, arranged by industries—Continued.

INDUSTRIES AND CLASSES.	No. of strikes and lockouts.	No. of strikes and lockouts credited to the several classes.	INDUSTRIES AND CLASSES.	No. of strikes and lockouts.	No. of strikes and lockouts credited to the several classes.
Pork-packing—Continued.			Textiles—Continued.		
Boys		1	Woolen—Continued.		
Pottery	2		Boys		1
Potters		1	Finishers		1
Pressers		1	Men		1
Not classified		1	Weavers		4
Printing	23		Women		1
Compositors		7	Workmen		2
Job compositors		10	Woolen, carpets	1	
Press-feeders		1	Not classified		1
Pressmen		8	Woolen, knitting	1	
Type-setters		2	Carding-room employes		1
Rigging	1		Worsted	1	
Riggers		1	Spinners		1
Saddles and harness	1		Trunks	3	
Harness-makers		1	Bagmen		1
Stitchers		1	Trunk-makers		2
Smelting and refining	1		Wood-working industries other than building:		
Not classified		1	Billiard tables	1	
Ship-building	2		Workmen		1
Riveters		1	Boxes	2	
Ship-carpenters		2	Box-makers		2
Shirt-making	1		Cabinet-making	6	
Workmen		1	Cabinet-makers		6
Tailoring	5		Carving	1	
Journeyman tailors		2	Carvers		1
Tailoresses		1	Coopering	11	
Tailors		2	Beer-keg coopers		4
Tanneries	2		Coopers		6
Beam-hands		1	Cooper-shop boys		1
Tanners		1	Furniture manufacturing	8	
Textiles:			Cabinet-makers		1
Bagging	1		Frame-makers		1
Boys		1	Workmen		6
Girls		1	Saddletree manufacturing	1	
Cotton	27		Wood-workers		1
Back-boys		1	Zinc	1	
Carders		3	Workmen		1
Children		1	MINING	182	182
Men		1	Clay	1	
Mule-spinners		2	Workmen		1
Operatives		2	Coal	158	
Speeder-tenders		1	Drivers		4
Spinners		14	Miners		154
Spoolers		1	Copper	1	
Weavers		8	Miners		1
Women		1	Iron ore	13	
Workmen		1	Diggers		1
Jute	1		Miners		12
Weavers		1	Precious metals	3	
Winders		1	Miners		3
Silk	7		Stone	5	
Gimp-weavers		1	Quarrymen		2
Operatives		1	Stone-cutters		1
Pickers		1	Workmen		1
Power-loom weavers		1	Not classified		1
Ribbon-weavers		1	Zinc	1	
Weavers		2	Jig boys		1
Woolen	7				

TABLE IV.—*Results of strikes or lockouts.*

	Totals.	Successful.	Compromised.	Unsuccessful.	Result not given.
Totals	813	169	85	227	332
Rates of wages:					
For advance	503	127	62	118	100
Against reduction	77	3	8	34	32
Against two rates for same work	1				1
That workmen should pay for necessary help	1				1
Payment of wages:					
For payment in cash	1	1			
For change in method from day- to piece-work	1			1	
For change in method from by the turn to piece-work	2				2
For a sliding scale	8	1	6		1
For greater frequency	10	2		1	7
For change in pay-day	6	6			
For payment of wages due	7	1		1	5
Hours of labor:					
For reduction	7			5	2
Administration and methods of work:					
Against objectionable methods of work	8	5		2	1
Against objectionable rules	10	2		12	5
For more assistance or under-hands	4			1	3
For check-weighman	5	1		1	3
Regarding screen	4			4	
Against unfair treatment	2		1		1
Against labor-saving machinery	3	1		2	
Against employes who were objectionable to other employes ..	30	3	1	17	15
For reinstatement of discharged employes	27	2	1	13	12
Refusal of employers to have men designated by employes ..	1			1	
Unionism:					
For discharge of non-union men	1				1
To compel non-union men to join union	3				3
Dictation to employers by union	7			5	2
Against being required to withdraw from union	7	7			
Ordered to stop by the union to aid other strikers	2			2	
Miscellaneous:					
Misunderstanding	3		1		2
Heat	1			1	
Poor materials	4	2	1	1	
Intimidation by strikers	1		1		
No cause given	51	5	3	6	37

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

TABLE V.—Number of strikes and lockouts, arranged according to causes and results.

	Totals.	STRIKES.				LOCKOUTS.				UNCLASSIFIED OR MIXED.						
		Total number of strikes.	Successful.	Compromised.	Unsuccessful.	Result not given.	Total number of lockouts.	Successful.	Compromised.	Unsuccessful.	Result not given.	Total number of unclassified or mixed.	Successful.	Compromised.	Unsuccessful.	Result not given.
Totals.....	813	610	143	70	156	241	85	10	8	34	33	118	16	7	27	53
Rates of wages:																
For advance.....	503	503	127	62	118	196										
Against reduction.....	77						77	3	8	34	32					
Against two rates for same work.....	1	1				1										
That workmen should pay for necessary help.....	1						1				1					
Payment of wages:																
For payment in cash.....	1	1	1													
For change in method from day- to piece-work.....	1	1			1											
For change in method from by the turn to piece-work.....	2	2				2										
For a sliding scale.....	8	8	1	6		1										
For greater frequency.....	10	10	2		1	7										
For change in pay-day.....	6	6	6													
For payment of wages due.....	7	7	1		1	5										
Hours of labor:																
For reduction.....	7	7			5	2										
Administration and methods of work:																
Against objectionable methods of work.....	8											8	5		2	1
Against objectionable rules.....	10											10	2		12	5
For more assistance or under-hands.....	4	4			1	3										
For check-weighman.....	5	5	1		1	3										
Regarding scales.....	4											4			4	
Against unfair treatment.....	2											2		1		1
Against labor-saving machinery.....	3	3	1		2											
Against employes who were objectionable to other employes.....	36	36	3	1	17	15										
For reinstatement of discharged employes.....	27											27	2	1	12	12
Refusal of employers to have men designated by employes.....	1	1			1											
Unionism:																
For discharge of non-union men.....	1	1				1										
To compel non-union men to join union.....	3	3				3										
Dietation to employers by union.....	7	7			5	2										
Against being required to withdraw from union.....	7						7	7								
Ordered to stop by union to aid other strikers.....	2	2			2											
Miscellaneous:																
Misunderstanding.....	3											3		1		2
Heat.....	1	1			1											
Poor materials.....	4											4	2	1	1	
Intimidation by strikers.....	1	1		1												
No cause given.....	51											51	5	3	6	27

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

27

TABLE VI.—Number of employes, days of idleness, and loss of wages by strikes and lockouts.

INDUSTRIES.	Total number of strikes or lockouts.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS IDLE.		DAYS IDLE.		LOSS OF WAGES.			
		Number of returns.	Number idle.	Number of returns.	Number of days idle (for one man).	Number of returns.	Number of employes concerned.	Number of days idle (for one man).	Wages lost.
ALL INDUSTRIES	762	414	128,202	251	2,050,975	226	64,779	1,080,872	\$3,711,007
AGRICULTURE	1								
Plantation hands	1								
PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	5	3	1,031	2	10,360	1	1,020	10,200	8,900
Fire department	1								
Horseshoeing	1								
Hospital	1	1	3						
Laundry	1	1	1,020	1	10,200	1	1,020	10,200	8,000
School-teaching	1	1	8	1	100				
TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION	50	25	13,708	10	17,110	11	2,880	16,110	32,018
Cotton-yard hands	7								
Draying	1	1	50	1	150	1	50	150	800
Elevator	2								
Loading coal	1	1	16	1	16				
Telographing	2	2	458	2	1,802	1	450	1,800	850
Transportation:									
Canal	3								
Railroad	20	7	980	3	2,005	2	365	365	505
Steamboat	10	10	12,054	7	12,762	6	1,950	12,600	31,000
Street railroad	3	3	150	1	195	1	05	195	203
Warehousing	1	1	60	1	120				
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES ..	524	292	70,106	160	1,818,178	160	43,627	1,285,465	2,412,923
Bakery, cracker	1	1	30	1	90	1	30	90	150
Boot and shoe-making	11	8	2,481	2	1,210	2	67	1,210	2,900
Brick-making	6	2	2,400	1	33,400	1	1,600	33,400	67,200
Bridge-works	2	1	350	1	1,050	1	350	1,050	2,000
Brush-making	1	1	205	1	5,535	1	205	5,535	14,000
Building trades:									
Building	6	4	1,635						
Carpentering	6								
Excavating	1								
Granite-cutting	2	2	402	1	72,800	1	400	72,800	175,000
Lathing	1								
Masonry	4	1	200						
Masonry and plastering	11	2	200						
Painting	3	1	350						
Stone-cutting	2	2	78	2	1,542	2	78	1,542	8,800
Butcherling	1								
Cigar-making	42	17	1,777	7	40,280	6	532	16,230	14,025
Coke-making	6	3	3,115	1	690	1	115	690	1,210
Envelope-making	1	1	20						
Flour-mill	1								
Glass	27	17	1,910	13	123,584	11	1,582	123,330	148,532
Hats and caps	3	5	1,095	2	1,328	2	140	1,328	2,190
Ice-cutting	3	2	250	2	427	2	250	427	502
Iron and steel industries:									
Blast-furnaces	22	7	1,071	4	8,145	3	727	7,703	13,002
Blomary	1	1	75	1	1,125	1	75	1,125	2,500
Boiler-making	2	2	40						
Cutlery	3	1	32						
File-works	1	1	0						
Foundries	14	4	478	3	38,016	2	446	33,760	37,100
Foundries, general	30	7	1,300	3	1,410	3	470	1,410	2,535
Foundries, malleable-iron	1								
Foundries, stove	45	41	2,881	34	60,292	34	1,836	60,232	134,434
Lock-making	1	1	48	1	576	1	48	576	1,200
Machine-shops	5	5	3,920	1	1,207	1	600	1,207	1,200
Nuts and bolts	4	2	420	1	16,500	1	250	16,500	35,000
Rolling-mills	80	45	15,644	33	610,100	32	13,620	610,000	1,435,581
Rolling-mills, iron	8	2	200	1	5,640	1	188	5,640	21,000
Rolling-mills, nail	1								
Rolling-mills, sheet	1								
Rolling-mills, steel	3	2	518	1	6,000	1	500	6,000	11,000

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

TABLE VI.—Number of employes, days of idleness, and loss of wages by strikes and lockouts—Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	Total number of strikes or lockouts.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS IDLE.		DAYS IDLE.		LOSS OF WAGES.			
		Number of returns.	Number idle.	Number of returns.	Number of days idle (for one man).	Number of returns.	Number of employes concerned.	Number of days idle (for one man).	Wages lost.
Iron and steel industries—Continued.									
Safe-works	2	2	500	2	7,500	2	500	7,500	\$9,000
Scythe-works	1	1	37						
Sewing-machine works	1	1	100						
Shovel and ax-works	1								
Tube-making	3	1	193						
Lantern making	1								
Nickel-plating	1	1	18	1	180	1	18	180	180
Paper-making	2	1	24						
Piano-making	14	12	3,760	2	37,200	1	700	29,400	60,000
Pork-packing	1	1	30	1	750	1	30	750	4,500
Pottery	2								
Printing	28	25	831	17	650	16	79	539	2,052
Rigging	1	1	85	1	255	1	85	255	525
Saddles and harness	1	1	8	1	112	1	8	112	1,000
Smelting and refining	1	1	290	1	5,800	1	290	5,800	5,000
Ship-building	2	2	185	2	3,000	2	135	3,000	5,300
Shirt-making	1	1	100						
Tailoring	6	3	469	1	342	1	19	342	455
Tanneries	2	1	8						
Textiles:									
Bagging	1	1	50						
Cotton	27	14	13,522	8	192,062	8	12,530	192,062	174,334
Jute	1	1	20						
Silk	7	3	130	3	2,745	2	100	2,700	4,850
Woolen	7	4	520	3	2,420	3	470	2,420	2,450
Woolen, carpets	1	1	3,000	1	10,800	1	3,000	10,800	8,000
Woolen, knitting	1	1	210	1	840	1	210	840	440
Worsted	1	1	330	1	600	1	330	600	380
Trunks	3	3	190	1	4,320	1	30	4,320	6,000
Wood-working industries other than building:									
Billiard tables	1	1	30						
Boxes	2	1	80						
Cabinet-making	6								
Carving	1	1	13						
Coopering	11	8	391	3	332	3	33	332	360
Furniture manufacturing	8	5	1,133	2	1,224	2	153	1,224	1,920
Saddletree manufacturing	1								
Zinc	1	1	200						
MINING	182	94	43,367	64	705,327	54	17,252	679,097	1,256,856
Clay	1	1	100						
Coal	168	81	33,057	57	556,847	48	9,982	530,707	967,031
Copper	1	1	25	1	150				
Iron ore	13	4	460	2	8,355	2	120	8,355	11,000
Precious metals	3	3	6,600	3	138,600	3	6,600	138,600	275,000
Stone	5	3	3,065	1	1,375	1	550	1,375	1,325
Zinc	1	1	50						

INDEX.

B.	Page.
Blanks used in this investigation.....	2, 3
C.	
Causes and results, number of strikes and lockouts, arranged according to (table).....	20
Causes of strikes and lockouts in the United States.....	8, 9
Causes of strikes and lockouts (table).....	18-21
Classes of employes involved in strikes and lockouts.....	9
Classes of employes involved in strikes and lockouts, arranged by industries (table).....	22-24
D.	
Days of idleness, number of employes, and loss of wages by strikes and lockouts (table).....	27, 28
Difference between strikes and lockouts.....	4
E.	
Employes and employers, relation of, to this investigation.....	3, 4
Employes, classes of, involved in strikes and lockouts.....	9
Employes, classes of, involved in strikes and lockouts, arranged by industries (table).....	22-24
Employes, number of, days of idleness and loss of wages by strikes and lockouts (table).....	27, 28
Employers and employes, relation of, to this investigation.....	3, 4
F.	
Frequency of strikes, and number of, in certain industries.....	5, 6
G.	
Great Britain, number of strikes in.....	6, 7
H.	
Idleness, days of, number of employes and loss of wages by strikes and lockouts (table).....	27, 28
Industries and states, number of strikes and lockouts by (table).....	14-17
Industries, classes of employes involved in strikes and lockouts, arranged by (table).....	22-24
Industries, number of strikes and their frequency in certain.....	5, 6
Information, poverty of, concerning strikes.....	2
Investigation, blanks used in this.....	2, 3
Investigation, method pursued in this.....	2
Investigation, relation of employers and employes to this.....	3, 4
Investigations, previous, into strikes and lockouts.....	1, 2
I.	
Letter of transmittal.....	v
Lockouts and strikes, difference between.....	4
Loss of wages, number of employes, and days of idleness, by strikes and lockouts (table).....	27, 28
Losses by strikes and lockouts.....	12, 13
J.	
Method pursued in this investigation.....	2

N.	Page.
Number of employes, days of idleness, and loss of wages, by strikes and lockouts (table).....	27, 28
Number of strikes and lockouts, arranged according to causes and results (table).....	26
Number of strikes and lockouts, by states and industries (table).....	14-17
Number of strikes and their frequency in certain industries.....	5, 6
Number of strikes in Great Britain.....	6, 7
Number, relative, of strikes and lockouts.....	11, 12
P.	
Poverty of information concerning strikes.....	2
Previous investigations into strikes and lockouts.....	1, 2
R.	
Relation of employers and employes to this investigation.....	3, 4
Relative number of strikes and lockouts.....	11, 12
Remarks on strikes and lockouts.....	1
Results and causes, number of strikes and lockouts, arranged according to (table).....	26
Results of strikes and lockouts.....	10, 11
Results of strikes and lockouts (table).....	25
S.	
States and industries, number of strikes and lockouts by (table).....	14-17
Strikes and lockouts—	
Causes of (table).....	18-21
Classes of employes involved in.....	9
Classes of employes involved in, arranged by industries (table).....	22-24
Difference between.....	4
In the United States, causes of.....	8, 9
Loss of wages by, number of employes, and days of idleness (table).....	27, 28
Losses by.....	12, 13
Number of, arranged according to causes and results (table).....	26
Number of, by states and industries (table).....	14-17
Previous investigations into.....	1, 2
Relative number of.....	11, 12
Remarks on.....	1
Results of.....	10, 11
Results of (table).....	25
Strikes included in this report.....	4, 5
Strikes in Great Britain, number of.....	6, 7
Strikes, number of, and their frequency in certain industries.....	5, 6
Strikes, poverty of information concerning.....	2
T.	
Transmittal, letter of.....	v
U.	
United States, causes of strikes and lockouts in.....	8, 9
W.	
Wages, loss of, number of employes, and days of idleness, by strikes and lockouts (table).....	27, 28